

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2229.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [19]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. L. POENICKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK N. A. SIERS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAVTON E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT, ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1889. [18]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1889. [17]

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" " 4 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

11 to 2 P.M. every half hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [159]

Intimations.

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER. PIANOS FOR SALE.

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD, Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [37]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE selection of Sporting Pictures, consisting of Coaching Scenes, Great Race Meetings, Sheepchasing, &c., &c. New Framed Pictures. Very handsome Photo Screens. Foreign Office List, 1889. Colonial Engineers' Handbook. P. & O. Pocket Book. Aspinall's Enamels. Day's Horse, how to breed and rear him. Davin's Practical Microscopy. [105]

THE

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED.

FANCY STRIPE SERGE SUITINGS.

FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK FLANNEL SUITINGS.

FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK SPUN SILK COATINGS.

WHITE SERGE AND FLANNEL SUITINGS.

DUCKS AND DRILLS FOR PATROL SUITS.

FANCY SPUN SILKS, FLANNELS etc., for TENNIS SHIRTS.

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and PANTS, WHITE and FANCY COL. LISLE THREAD HOSE, SUMMER MERINO & HOSE, SPUN SILK & HOSE, BALBRIGGAN & HOSE, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, GAUZE FLANNEL TENNIS SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, CRICKET BELTS, TENNIS BELTS, SILK UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW HATS, PITH-HATS, TERAI HATS, TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS SHOES, KID BOOTS and SHOES, SCARVES, TIES, DRAWERS, SILK SASHES in new COLORS &c., &c.

HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATING LTD.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [26]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

ARMAND SILVESTRE—CONTES A LA BRUNE.

Louis Enault.—Le Chateau des Anges.

Sacher-Masoch.—La Pecheuse D'Ames.

Léopold Palli de Barrière.—Les Gens De Mer.

Jacques Madeleine.—Un Couple.

Ed. Joseph.—La Chanteuse.

León Do Rosny.—Taureaux et Mantilles.

La France Du Centenaire.—Edouard Gouy.

C. de Varigny.—Les Grandes Fortunes au Etats-Unis, et en Angleterre.

Paul Saunière.—Une Fille Des Pharaons.

Armand Silvestre.—Un Premier Amant.

Claude Le Lorrain.—Le Trior Des Gomèles.

Comte Amaury Vol. I Fatima Vol. II.

Georges Ohnet.—Le Docteur Rameau.

Réne Maizeroy.—La Belle.

Paul Saunière.—Une Fille Des Pharaons.

Armand Silvestre.—Un Premier Amant.

Comte Leon Tolstoi.—Le Vie.

Dubus De Laforest.—L'Homme De Joie.

Louis Figuer.—L'Anne Scientifique et Industrielle.

Cte. De Chaudron.—La France en 1880.

Hector Malot.—Justice.

Sir Morel Mackenzie.—La Dernière Maladie de Frédéric le Noble.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1889. [17]

FOR SALE, NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS.

MATTEI, GOUNOD, STEPHEN ADAMS, DENYN, MOLLOY, and DIETL.
NEW PIANO SOLOS.

PLANQUETTE'S NEW COMIC OPERA "PAUL JONES."

Also,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL THE SONGS IN THE LATEST GAIETY BURLESQUE OPERA "FAUST UP TO DATE."

LANE-CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889. [28]

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY

OF
WINTER COATINGS TWEED, and DRESS SUITING, TROUSERINGS and ULSTER TWEEDS.

A very stylish selection.

OUR OUTFITTING STOCK IS ALSO COMPLETE IN SEASONABLE GOODS.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.)

Hongkong, 14th January, 1889. [188]

Covered in any material to suit Purchasers.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 30th April, 1889.

[159]

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CALCUTTA PITH HATS.

Covered in any material to suit Purchasers.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 30th April, 1889.

[159]

W. POWELL & CO.

EX "ARRATOON APCAR."

NEWEST SHAPES

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Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D .**

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

THIS emulsion has proved of great value in
diseases of the Chest and Respiratory
organs. It is confidently recommended as a
cure for Coughs, Colds, and General Debility,
also in Rheumatism and all Skin Affections.
Is of pleasant Taste and easily assimilated.
Sold in bottles at 75 Cents and \$1.25.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOC-

TION OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

The preparation has long been recommended
by the Medical Faculty as a reliable Blood
Purifier. It is especially useful in cases of di-
ordered blood, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Boils,
Climatic Eructations and Skin Diseases, and in all
cases in which the system requires thorough
purification. The greatest case is taken in the
manufacture of this preparation so as to secure
the full medicinal properties of the finest
Jamaica Sarsaparilla Root in the highest state
of concentration.

In bottles with full directions \$1.50 and \$2.75.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel;

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Lynx*, Commander Smythes, which
arrived at Singapore from Labuan on the 1st
inst., to relieve the *Wanderer*, will be permanent-
ly stationed at the first named port.

We learn that a French Vaudeville Company
have arrived in the colony, en route to Manila,
and will give a performance in the Theatre
Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night. Particulars
will be announced to-morrow.

The Tokyo *Official Gazette* states that Miss
Sachida Nohoku, a shiroku of Tokyo, has been
ordered by the Educational Department to complete
her violin studies during the next three
years in the United States and Germany.

OUR fossilised morning contemporary has just
discovered that Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of
Chihli, has consented to become a patron of the
Hongkong Medical College for Chinese. This
item of news appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* so long ago as April 1st.

According to investigations made by the Tokyo
City Government Office the number of steamers
and sailing vessels belonging to the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha is as follows:—48 registered
steamers (over 43,452 tons); 5 sailing vessels
(over 1,770 tons), and 21 unregistered steam tugs
(over 285 tons).

A SPORTING correspondent calls our attention to
the fact that Wrinkle, the filly by Muncaster
out of Jennie Winkle that ran second for the
One Thousand Guineas, was purchased at the
sale of Mr. Benson's ("the Jubilee Juggins")
horses last May by Mr. de la Rue for 1,550
guineas. Wrinkle was nominated for the One
Thousand Guineas by Mr. Benson, and we only
followed an old practice by describing the filly
as his property; but, unless we err greatly, Mr.
de la Rue and the "Juggins" raced under the
same experienced tutelage.

A JAVA contemporary, the *Locomotiv*, calls
attention to the deficiency of police in British
North Borneo. Giving an instance, it says that
last February seven Javanese deserted from an
estate near Kudat and took refuge in a native
village. There six of them were murdered for
the sake of their heads. The survivor reached a
neighboring estate and gave information.
The case was reported to Kudat, but the police
there proved too few to trace the guilty parties.
The tragedy had the good effect of frightening
the coolies there from deserting.

OUR Nagasaki contemporary reports that Mr.
A. C. Allen, chief officer of the N. Y. K. steamer
Yokohama Maru, died of heart disease, on
Sunday, April 28th, whilst on the passage from
Shanghai to Nagasaki, and after an inquest had
been held by H. B. M.'s Consul, the body was
brought ashore and interred in the Foreign
Cemetery following the afternoon. Deceased,
who was formerly chief officer of the steamship
Albany and afterwards in the "Ben Co." service,
previous to joining the Nippon Yusen
Kaisha, had been ill for some time, and had
on a previous occasion exhibited symptoms
of the disease which eventually proved fatal.

THE Tsung-li Yamén have submitted a memorial
recommending the adoption of certain modifications
governing the Chinese diplomatic service.
The Yamén recommend that hereafter each
Chinese embassy shall consist only of the
Minister, two Secretaries of Legation, two or
three Interpreters, two attachés, one military
attaché, one medical officer, and two writers.
For embassies appointed to more than one
country, the above staff may be increased by one
of each capacity, but this prescribed limit shall
in no wise be allowed to be exceeded. This
measure is proposed for adoption with the view of
curtailing public expenditure in connection with
China's diplomatic service.

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of the 1st inst.
says:—The report of the serious misfortunes at
Matsushima, where the Mitsui Bishi Co. are
engaged on the sinking of a coal mining shaft,
has been fully confirmed in every respect as
stated in our last issue. Hope of overcoming
the difficulty has not, however, yet been
abandoned, and as the pumps in use at present
are capable of preventing the water from rising
above the upper pumping station, situated 150
ft. below the surface, there is still a prospect,
with additional pumping power, of being able to
get the water sufficiently under to stop the leak
recently sprung. As our readers are aware, Mr.
J. M. Stoddart, the Co.'s superintending mining
engineer, left some two months ago, on a trip to
England; and at the time the accident occurred,
Mr. Nambu, resident engineer in charge of the
mines, was also absent, in Tokio. The latter
was returned on Saturday last, and with the assistance
of his able and experienced staff, is now
using every endeavour to overcome the difficulty,
a task in which we sincerely trust he will
succeed.

THE Tientsin correspondent of our Shanghai
morning contemporary writes on April 26th:—
The fate of the railroad bridge—so called because
it is built by and belongs to the R. R. Co., not
because the railroad is to pass over it—appears
now to be definitely decided. Its future has
hung in suspense for some time, being bandied
about between the progressives and the obstructives
ever since the grain junks began to arrive.
The decree went out against it, but its friends,
succeeded in getting it reversed, and work was
continued. But the enemies have at last suc-
ceeded in making themselves and their country
the laughing-stock of the world. It would be diffi-
cult, if not impossible to give the true inwardness
of the matter. Certain officials set themselves
against it from the first as obstructionists pure
and simple, others because the bridge was not
placed in the best location. These latter had a
good case at the outset, not merely as regards
its relative convenience to the settlement and
general business, but in that it is in a bend
of the river instead of being in a straight reach, as
at first proposed. It is, not to the credit of the
R. R. Co. that it was not guided by these
considerations in fixing the site of the bridge,
instead of allowing the interests of one or two
parties to influence its removal from a site so
admirably selected as was the original one.
Any observing person can see at a glance that
it is more difficult for a vessel to enter the
passage way through the bridge on a curve,
than on a straight line, and that the danger
from silt is much increased. These points were
immediately laid hold of by the junk men, and
greatly magnified by the enemies of the structure,
and have been pressed with success. After an
expenditure of about Tls. 40,000, the work of
removal has begun. Several long timbers over
a foot square have been broken in trying to lift
one of the hard-wood piles, to no effect. It is
doubtful whether the iron cylinders, filled with
cement, and 40 or 50 feet long, can be removed
except by the use of explosives. It now becomes
a question whether we shall have a bridge of
not—we may have to close the river as best we
can on a rotten old scow, as heretofore, or possibly
on a safer barge provided by the R. R. Co.,
for several years because of this mistake. The
final decision compelling the removal of the
bridge is charged upon the Grain Commissioners.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

THE COMTOIR D'ESCOMPTE,

PARIS, May 2nd.

Monsieur Denormandie has been appointed
Director of the new Comptoir d'Escompte.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The King has resumed the management of
affairs. The Duke of Nassau has given up the
regency of Luxembourg.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has
been conferred on the General in command of
the 11th Army Corps, and on M. Alphonse
General Munier has been made a Grand Officer.

MADAME CORA, the celebrated lady illusionist,
has arrived in the colony from the North and
will give a short series of entertainments in the
Theatre Royal, City Hall, commencing early
next week—probably on Tuesday. This talented
lady's world-wide reputation should ensure the
hearty support of the Hongkong public. Full
particulars of the opening performance will be
duly announced.

We take the following from Messrs. Whealock
& Co.'s Shanghai Freight Market Report of the
3rd inst. The freight market coastwise remains
without change and there is very little outside
tonnages available. Homewards.—Rates have
been reduced 5s. all round—but we anticipate
an advance before our next issue. For London,
via usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—The
Mails and Holt's are the only steamers that
occupy the berth at present, the former booking
cargo at 40s. and the latter at 33s. per ton of 40
cubic feet. For New York, via usual ports of
call and Suez Canal.—There is nothing on the
berth, but through cargo can be booked by
steamer via the Canal at 45s. per ton of 40 cubic
feet. Via the Cape.—The berth here is vacant,
but ample tonnage is available at Hongkong at
about 35s. per ton through from this. Quotations
are: Newchwang to Swatow, 23 Mex. cents per
picul, nominal. Chefoo to Swatow, 16 Mex.
cents per picul, slight demand. Nagasaki to
Shanghai, \$1.45 per ton of coal net, for steamer;
\$1.45 per ship, for sailing vessels nominal. Settle-
ments during the interval—Nil. Disengaged
vessels in port.—Florence Treat, British barque,
724 tons register, Altair, British barque, 1,283
tons register.

SANITARY SCENES.

The Sanitarians were to meet this afternoon.
Four reporters there at 4:15; Board missing.
At 4:16 Mr. Francis turns up. Looks surprised
at being first in the field, and remarks that it is an
unprecedented experience with him. At 4:20
mentions to the assembled representatives
of the Press that he has a good mind to
adjourn the meeting. General Gordon arrives
before anybody has time to second. Mr. Francis
says off-hand: "Hello, Gordon—just thinking
of adjourning." The General dissent—in
the Army, Sir, they allow twenty minutes
grace. Acting Surveyor General Cooper next
comes. All three wander about, listening
to regimental reminiscences by the first General.
At 4:25, the triumvirate are driven to
examining the construction of the doors and
pankabs. Then General Gordon, won over to
Mr. Francis' side, favors an adjournment. Just
on the point of carrying it when the Colonial
Surgeon arrives. The General and Mr.
Francis welcome him sarcastically. Colonial
Surgeon protests that the clock is wrong, and
drops heavily on the Secretary for not seeing to
it. Acting Registrar General arrives, and busi-
ness begins at last. Minutes mumbled over
and approved. Letter from the Colonial Secretary
read. Says that the Acting Surveyor
General is really so busy H.E. the Governor has
been summoned to appear before the Consul
Inspector Martin at Gweeodore on the 3rd of
February, has been allowed out of prison on
bail.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19th.

M. Gilly, one of the members of the Chamber
of Deputies, has been sentenced to six months'
imprisonment for libelling M. Reynal, the former
Minister of Public Works.

LONDON, April 19th.

The Reverend Father McFadden who,
with two female and eighteen male peasants,
is charged with complicity in the murder of district
Inspector Martin at Gweeodore on the 3rd of
February, has been allowed out of prison on
bail.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20th.

The Nihilists are again showing signs of
increased activity, and it has been discovered
that they are manufacturing bombs at Zurich.
In consequence of this the Czar, yielding to the
advice of the Prefect of St. Petersburg, was not
present at the funeral of one of the Ministers
which took place to-day.

SWAKIM, April 21st.

On Friday last an attack was made by the
dervishes on Fort Halab, the garrison of which,
after defending the place, for some time, were
compelled to take refuge on board an Egyptian
gunboat which conveyed them here; the garrison
lost five in killed.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Mr. Conybeare who actively sided with the
tenants at the recent evictions in Donegal has
been summoned to appear before the Magistrates
at Falcarragh on a charge of conspiracy to resist
the law.

CO. CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by
Correspondents in this column.]

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO DELI:

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

SIR.—The occurrence on board the steamer
China on her passage from Hongkong to Deli
(Sumatra) has drawn the attention of the public
to Chinese Emigration matters generally and to
Deli emigration especially, and the *China's* case
has been widely commented upon both in the
Hongkong and Singapore newspapers.

As these articles clearly show that the Acting
Registrar-General, Las named gentleman a bit
scared—promises to see it next time. Scavenging
contracts next considered. Contractors had
arranged to carry on till September, so
nothing done. General Gordon next ventilates
his little grievance. Complains that a latrine
somewhere between the Police Station, Gaol, and
Magistrate is very offensive. Says that even a
Sanitary Inspector wouldn't go in, and gives a
variety of savoury details. Mr. Francis sees an
opportunity, and turns up the Public Health
Ordinance. Paralyzes the Board with a proposition
to commence an action against the Surveyor-
General for permitting a nuisance, as per section
so and so. Acting Surveyor-General protests
that he never heard of it before. General
Gordon agitates at the consequences of his
complaint. Seems sorry he spoke. The President,
Mr. Francis, and the General talk simultaneously
for two minutes. The General proves the longest
winded, but it turns out he has nothing more to
say. Mr. Francis next gets the ear of the
Honorable Court. He has found another section
showing that the Surveyor-General is liable to a
lingering death for permitting a nuisance
on Government property. Acting Surveyor-
General denies that the Board has jurisdiction
over Government buildings. Mr. Francis offers
to bet him he can't find it in the Ordinance.
No takers. Mr. Francis victorious. Acting
Surveyor-General, with "and upon" ears
assures his colleagues that he never heard
a whisper of the affair before the Sanitary
Inspector that wouldn't go in and told him
about it this morning. Then virtuously turns to
General Gordon and says, "la Wolsey soliloquy."
If you had done as you ought, and given me
notice, this would never have happened. Chairman
foresees a possible scene, and vacates the
chair. Debate continued, all standing, for
another minute, and then the learned body
adjourns till Wednesday week.

ANOTHER FATALITY AT THE
BARRACKS.

The company of Royal Engineers now occupying
Wellington Barracks have been singularly
unfortunate during the eighteen months of their
stay in this colony. They lost an officer by
drowning, several men by sunstroke, one
became a victim last week to what looks
remarkably like medical neglect or ignorance,
and no one of their number has succumbed to
injuries received in falling over a veranda. His
name was Ralph Norman, a steady young seaman
from Portsmouth. On Tuesday night he went
to his room, which is in the top storey of the
barracks, spoke to several of his comrades
before turning in, and was undoubtedly quite
sober. About an hour later the men in the next

room heard a crash on the pavement outside,
and on going down found Norman lying across
the gutter, unconscious. He was taken to the
casualty ward, and every measure taken to restore
him to consciousness, but his injuries were
too serious, being principally internal, in addition
to his wrist being broken, and he died about
eleven o'clock yesterday morning. A military
inquiry was held later in the day, and this
morning the body of the unfortunate man was

brought to Deli by direct steamers. They will
go to Singapore instead, to find themselves after a
while so much in debt that they are obliged to
accept a contract to work at Deli, the very same
place they originally intended to go to and where
they might have arrived weeks before without the
Singapore people having pocketed the greater
portion of the advances paid to these labourers
in closing their contracts.

The occurrence on board the *China* has not
yet been fully explained, but the version is
that the agents for the Singapore hong, must be
admitted that the direct steamer commission is
a great boon for the coolies, especially also as
to protect the men, arrangements have been
made that the coolies' account cannot be charged
with a debt he may owe to a third person.

Taking the facts into consideration which we
have mentioned, also that the passage money
by direct steamer amounts to about half
that via Singapore and Penang, it must be
admitted that the direct steamer commission is
a great boon for the coolies, especially also as
to protect the men, arrangements have been
made that the coolies' account cannot be charged
with a debt he may owe to a third person.

Everything is being done to assist and to protect
the coolies, and the fact that every steamer
brings passengers from Deli, who after a short
while return there, speaks for itself, and also the
fact that during eleven months' working nearly
\$6000 in savings have been paid to coolies by
the Hongkong and China Agencies.

Emigrants have been recalled by their parents
or relatives and in every case such requests have
been promptly complied with. The evidence
taken from people thus returned has shown that
they all had left Swatow for Deli of their own
free will and not a single case of kidnapping has
as yet occurred.

We shall have pleasure in giving any further
information that may be required, and we are
prepared at any moment to fully substantiate all
that has been here advanced.

Thanking you for inserting the above
and apologizing for taking up so much of your
valuable space.

We are, Dear Sir,

Your faithfully,

LAUTS & HAESLOOP,
General Agents for the Association of planters
of Deli, Serding and Long Kat, Sumatra.

Swatow, 3rd May, 1889.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

FILIAL PIETY.

(Concluded.)

According to the Chinese teaching, one of the
instances of unfilial conduct, is found in "selfish
attachment to wife and children." In the chapter
of the Sacred Edict already quoted, this
behaviour is mentioned in the same connection
with gambling, and the exhortations against each
are of the same kind. The typical instance of
true filial devotion, among the twenty-four just
mentioned, is a man who lived in the Han
dynasty, and who, being very poor, found
that he had not sufficient food to nourish
both his mother and his child three years
of age. "We are so poor," he said to his
wife, "that we cannot even support mother.
Moreover, the little one shares mother's food.
Why not bury the child? We may have another,
but if mother should die, we cannot obtain her
again." His wife dared not oppose him, and accordingly
a hole was dug more than two feet deep,
when a vase of gold was found, with a suitable
inscription, stating that Heaven bestowed this
reward on a filial son. If the golden vase had not
emerged, the child would have

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

which are not considered at all. The ceremonial duty is held to be absolute and it is not uncommon to meet with cases of persons who have sold their land to the last fraction of an acre, and even pulled down the house and disposed of the timbers, in order to provide money for a suitable funeral for one or both of the parents. That such conduct is a social wrong few Chinese can't be brought to understand, and no Chinese can be brought to realize. It is accordant with Chinese instinct. It is accordant with *Li*, or propriety, and therefore it was unquestionably the thing to be done. The Abbé Hu gives from his own experience an excellent example of that ceremonial filial conduct, which to the Chinese is so dear. While the Abbé was living in the south of China, during the first year of his residence in this empire, he had occasion to send a messenger to Peking and he bethought him that perhaps a Chinese school-master in his employ, whose home was in Peking, would like to embrace the rare opportunity to send a message to his old mother, from whom he had not heard for four years, and who did not know of his son's whereabouts. Hearing that the courier was to leave soon, the teacher called to one of his pupils, who was singing off his lesson in the next room. "Here, take this paper, and write me a letter to my mother. Lorenzo time, for the courier is going at once." This proceeding struck M. Hu as singular, and he inquired if the lad was acquainted with the teacher's mother, and was informed that the boy did not even know that there was such a person. "How then was he to know what to say, not having been told?" To this the schoolmaster made the conclusive reply, "Don't he know quite well what to say? For more than a year, he has been studying literary composition, and he is acquainted with a number of elegant formulas. Do you think he does not know perfectly well how a son ought to write to a mother?" The pupil soon returned with the letter not only well written, but sealed up, the teacher merely adding the superscription with his own hand. The letter would have answered equally well for any other mother in the empire, and any other would have been equally pleased to receive it.

The amount of filial conduct on the part of Chinese children to their parents will vary in two places. Doubtless both extremes are to be found everywhere. Parcipes are not common, and such persons are usually insane, though that makes no difference in the cruel punishment which they suffer. But among the common people, groaning in deepest poverty, some harsh treatment of parents is inevitable. On the other hand, voluntary substitutions of a son for the father, in cases of capital punishment, are known to occur, and such instances speak forcibly for the sincerity and power of the instinct of filial devotion to a parent, though this parent may be a deeply dyed criminal.

To the Occidental, fresh from the somewhat too loose bonds of family life, which not infrequently prevail in lands nominally Christian, the theory of Chinese filial conduct presents some very attractive features. The respect for age which it involves is most beneficial, and might profitably be cultivated by Anglo-Saxons generally. In western countries, when a son becomes of age, he goes where he likes, and does what he chooses. He has no necessary connection with his parents nor they with him. To the Chinese such customs must appear like the behaviour of a well grown calf or colt to the cow and the mare, suitable enough for animals, but by no means conformable to *Li* as applied to human beings. An attentive consideration of the matter from the Chinese stand-point will show that there is abundant room in our own social practice for improvement, and that most of us really live in glass houses, and would do well not to throw stones recklessly. Yet, on the other hand, it is idle to discuss the filial piety of the Chinese, without making most emphatic its fatal defects in several particulars. This doctrine seems to have five radical faults, two of them negative, and three of them positive. It has volumes on the duty of children toward parents, but no word on the duty of parents to children. China is not a country in which advice of this kind is superfluous. Such advice is everywhere most needed and always has been so. It was an inspired wisdom which led the Apostle, Paul, to combine in a few brief sentences addressed to his Colossian church the four pillars of the ideal home. "Husbands love your wives, and be not bitter against them." "Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord." "Children obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing unto the Lord." "Fathers provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged." What is there in all Confucian morality which for practical wisdom can for a moment be put into competition with these far-reaching principles? The Chinese doctrine has nothing to say on behalf of its daughters, but everything on behalf of its sons. If the Chinese eyes had not for ages been colour-blind on this subject, this gross outrage on human nature could not have failed of detection. By the accident of sex the daughter is a dreary burden, liable to be destroyed, and certain to be despised. The Chinese doctrine of filial piety puts the wife on an inferior plane. Confucius has nothing to say of the duties of wives to husbands, or of husbands to wives. Christianity requires a man to leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife. Confucianism requires a man to cleave to his father and mother, and to compel his wife to do the same. If the relation between the husband and his parents conflicts with that between the husband and his wife, the latter as the lesser and inferior is the relation which must yield. The whole structure of Chinese society, which is modelled upon the patriarchal plan, has grave evils. It encourages the suppression of some of the natural instincts of the heart, that other instincts may be cultivated to an extreme degree. It results in the almost entire subordination of the younger during the whole life of those who are older. It stamps the minds of those who are subjected to its iron pressure, preventing development and healthy change.

That tenet of the Chinese doctrine which makes filial conduct consist in leaving posterity, is responsible for a long train of ill. It compels the adoption of children, whether there is or is not any adequate provision for their support. It leads to early marriage, and brings into existence millions of human beings, who by reason of the excessive pinch of poverty can barely keep soul and body together. It is the efficient cause of polygamy and concubinage, always and inevitably a curse. It is expressed and epitomized in the worship of ancestors, which is the real religion of the Chinese race. This system of ancestral worship, when rightly understood in its true significance, is one of the heaviest yokes which ever a people was compelled to bear. As pointed out by Dr. Yates, in the essay to which reference has been already made, the hundreds of millions of living Chinese, are under the most galling subjection to the countless thousands of millions of the dead. "The generation of to-day is chained to the generations of the past." Ancestral worship is the best type and guarantee of that leaden conservatism to which attention has already been directed; until that conservatism shall have received some mortal wound, how it is possible for China to adjust herself to the wholly new conditions under which she finds herself, in this last quarter of the century? And while the generations of those who have passed from the stage continue to be regarded as

the true divinities by the Chinese people, how is it possible that China should take a single real step forward? The true root of the Chinese practice of filial piety we believe to be a mixture of fear and self-love, two of the most powerful motives which can act on the human soul. The spirits must be worshipped on account of the power which they have for evil. From the Confucian point of view, it was a sagacious maxim of the Master, that "to respect spiritual beings, but to keep aloof from them, may be called wisdom." If the sacrifices are neglected, the spirits will be angry. If the spirits are angry, they will take revenge. It is better to worship the spirits, by way of insurance. This appears to be a condensed statement of the Chinese theory of all forms of worship of the dead. As between the living, the process of reasoning is equally simple. Every son has performed his filial duties to his father, and demands the same from his own son. That is what children are for. Upon this point the popular mind is explicit. "Trees are raised for shade, children are reared for old age." Neither parents nor children are under any illusions upon this subject: "If you have no children to foul the bed, you will have no one to burn paper at the grave." Each generation pays the debt which is exacted of it by the generation which preceded it, and in turn requires from the generation which comes after full payment to the uttermost farthing. Thus is filial piety perpetuated from generation to generation, and from age to age.

Scholars are not agreed upon the question whether in the dim past, the Chinese once recognised the true God. If they ever did so, that knowledge has certainly been most effectually lost, like an inscription on an ancient coin, now covered with the accumulated rust of millenniums. It is a melancholy comment upon the exaggerated Chinese doctrine of filial piety, that it not only embodies no reference to Supreme Being, but that it does not in any way lead up to a recognition of His existence. Ancestral worship which is the most complete and the ultimate expression of this filial piety, is perfectly consistent with polytheism, with pantheism, with agnosticism, and with atheism. It makes dead men into gods, and its only gods are dead men. It loves its gratitude and its fear, and are for earthly parents only. It has no conception of a Heavenly Father, and feels no interest in such a being when He is made known. Either Christianity will never be introduced into China, or ancestral worship will be given up, for they are contradictions. In the death struggle between them, the fittest only will survive.—*N. C. Daily News.*

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

We hear that Mr. Goebel, Belgian Consul-General, has at the request of Ma, Director of the C.M.S.N. Co., obtained from Belgium the services of a skilled mining engineer, M. Brave. M. Brave, who is a first-class specialist, is expected to arrive in a few days by the French mail.

The Governor of Shantung has succeeded in obtaining the removal of the prohibition to import Shingking cereals into Shantung. From Kin-chow, the part of the Manchurian province where the harvest was not at all good, a limit is imposed on the quality allowed to be exported to Shantung.

The first day of the 4th Moon, (30th April) has been appointed by the Governor of this province as the day when all Chinese in official positions are to replace the winter by the summer hat. A Chinese official who had inaccurate information on this subject went lately to see the Viceroy in a summer hat thinking the 25th April was the day for change of head-gear; he was informed of his error at the Yamen gate, and returned in high dudgeon, causing much merriment in others.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
18th April, 1889.
The Taotai has just been up here on his annual visit of inspection. Official time is possibly not of much value in China. Anyhow he came with his following in gaily dressed junkies, taking a week from Shazie, instead of coming in the day by one of the steamers.

Our community continues to diminish. Mr. Soverby, of the American Episcopal Mission, who went down to Hsiaowu a little while ago, has now returned there to take Bishop Boone's place, and Mr. Montgomery has now followed him down also on account of illness. We have no doctor here now, and though Mr. Galton may be right "that while there is a great difference between a good doctor and a bad doctor there is very little between a good doctor and no doctor at all," yet we all somehow seem to want advice, when we are ill, if not at another time. And the first advice to anyone ill at Ichang has been: "Take the next steamer."

M. Feer is acting Commissioner here, quite alone of the indoor staff, no substitute having yet been sent in Dr. Henry's place.

Mr. Frazer is delayed at Kiukiang, thus the three or four still gathered together here continue to enjoy Mr. Gregory's kindly courtesies. We hear that he is contemplating a trip extending to Szechuan before finally quitting the far extending district of his consular labours.—*N. C. Daily News.*

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
20th April, 1889.

The April meeting of the Oriental Society took place on the 4th at the German Legation, when a long and interesting paper on "Une notice sur l'Histoire de Chine" was read by H. E. M. Verhaeghe de Nayer. H. E. M. von Brandt and Dr. Martin, who was in the chair in the unavoidable absence of the President from indisposition, afterwards made excellent speeches. The usual refreshments followed. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Lange, of the German Legation, has left to take up Consular duties at Chefoo.

The Emperor proceeded to the Temple of Agriculture on the morning of the 5th to plough the annual piece of land, and immediately afterwards returned to the palace. Some friends, Chinese of course, who were there, say the scene was very fine. This is the second time the present Emperor has ploughed. Agriculture must always flourish in such a populous and wide extent of country as China, and this Imperial act is very significant and a stimulus to agriculture and an evidence of its importance.

The Masters of Arts on the same day began to stream into the quarter of the Examinations to take up convenient lodgings for entering the hall on the 7th (Chinese 8th). Thousands of carts kept passing along Legation Street on the 6th and 7th. They were filled with bedding, boxes, baskets, cooking utensils, and all sorts of food. The students were of all ages, many were spectacles, and all looked sickly over with the pale cast of thought. They carried, for the most part, pipes in their hands. It is difficult to say whether the large spectacles were worn from necessity or for literary effect, or as dust protectors. They must have proved eminently useful for the latter object as a hurricane of dust has been blowing here for over a month. A later examination will decide who are the senior wranglers, as it were, of the Doctors who may now pass. The students came out of the exam-

nation on the 15th and the greater part proceeded on the 16th to their inns and guilds in the Chinese city, and Legation Street was again thronged with carts. As just observed, our weather up till now has remained windy and dusty, and at the same time quite cold. No such spring has ever been seen here before. The thermometer has rarely, if at all, risen at night above freezing point. If the north and east winds permitted us to enjoy a clear sky free from blinding clouds of dust, we might experience a little warmth or at all events have less of which to complain. Fires were still a necessity in the first week of April.

The Marquis Tsing has been appointed Director-General of the Tung-wen College, which augurs well for this institution. His colleague in the presidency is Hsi-ying-i, another member of the Yamen, who has hitherto had the sole supervision. He is the least progressive perhaps of the Chinese ministers. The Marquis has obtained ten days' congé to recruit from a cold which he caught at the Temple of Agriculture.

We hear that the newly appointed Minister to London, Chen Chin-ting, has not accepted the post. The *Shih-pao* fails into error in stating that he was appointed to the Courts presided over by the present Minister to Germany, etc., and that the Minister appointed to Washington to go to London and Paris.

A telephone has been put up at the palace of the 7th Prince.

The railway is being constructed round the Nanhai where the Empress has taken up her abode. The electric light has also been put up. The Emperor seems to enjoy the study of Western science. He is said also to be fond of taking down and putting up watches. This will doubtless teach him an excellent lesson in the complex government of the Empire, where there are so many wheels and cogs, and springs and compromises, balances, escapements, etc. It is said he has taken to the jinshia and he keeps the eunuchs busily occupied in drawing him through the extensive Palace grounds at a rapid rate.

The newly appointed Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru paid a visit on the 18th to the various Legations and to Sir Robert Hart. He is a native of the province of Anhui and a friend of the Vicere Li. He is a Hanlin-Shih Chang of the third rank. He was formerly a Chau-shih-fu and a Kuan-hsien-Chian-hse, the latter meaning that he is a teacher of Chinese to the Manchus. He received his Hanlin degree (Academy of the Forest of Pencils), the first Literary Board in the Empire, in the year in which the present Chinese Emperor was born. H. E. M. von Brandt will leave Peking on the 2nd for Europe, and is expected to return before the autumn navigation closes. He will be much missed in the diplomatic and social world of Peking. Colonel Denby succeeds as *doyen* of the Corps. He, along with Mr. Cheslire, is making a tour in Tartary to visit the silver-mines at Kushan-sz. If Col. Denby should return to the United States in the autumn, which is unfortunately only too likely, Mr. Shioda will become *doyen*. The British Minister, we believe, stands next in order of seniority. The Italian Minister, were he located here, would naturally succeed Herr von Brandt as *doyen* of the Corps Diplomatique.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. [Advt.]

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"YANGTSZE."

Captain C. Tsinning-zen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [554]

MADAME CORA,

THE Celebrated and Only Lady Illusionist of the World, has arrived, and will shortly give performances in the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

D. B. CHISHOLM,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [555]

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above named Company will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 4 o'clock P.M.

GEO. FENWICK,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [556]

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY started as a SHARE

and GENERAL BROKER.

S. R. ROMANJI.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [557]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION—200 YARDS.

WILL TAKE PLACE NEXT SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 4 P.M.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [558]

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of \$5

per Share in the above Company, was payable on the 25th day of April, last, and that all persons not having paid the amount of their CALLS will be CHARGED INTEREST at the rate of 8% per cent. per annum from the due date until payment in, according with the Articles of Association.

Hongkong, dated the first day of May, 1889.

W. H. WALKER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [559]

Intimations.

HONGKONG CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held in the CLUB LIBRARY, on MONDAY, 13th May, 1889, at 11.15 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 25th April, 1889.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [525]

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

Share Market movements still continue erratic and unreliable. A fairly large number of transactions in various stocks have been reported to-day and some rather important alterations in the price current have taken place. Another "boom" in China Sugars has to be chronicled, this stock having been rushed up to 210 for cash and 211 for June. Luozhou have also apparently recovered from their temporary depreciation and are now in demand at 108. Owing to an assumed uncertainty as to the increase of capital proposals being carried, Steamboats are decidedly weaker, shares offering at 276 for cash. Banks continue firm, with buyers at 170 per cent. premium. The Ice Company's shares have been in great favor, and business has been done at as high as 125. Other quotations speak for themselves.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—170 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$10 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, ex. div., buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
Chindia Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$387 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$87 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—93 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$276 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six Per-cent. Debentures—\$50.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$210 per share, sales and buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$108 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—135 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$120 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$35 per share, sellers.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$27 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$195 per share, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—260 per cent. premium, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.
The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sales.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$12 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$55 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$15 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd. (New issue)—\$25 per share.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$32 per share, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$29 per share, buyers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
The Jebul Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 1/0
Bank Bills, on demand 1/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/0
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/0
Credits at 4 months' sight 1/0
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/0

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/79
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/87
ON INDIA, T. T. 22/1
On Demand 22/1

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T. 7/2
Private, at 30 days' sight 7/3

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul \$530
(Allowance, Taels 68)
OLD MALWA, per picul \$550 to \$580
(Allowance, Taels 68)
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$532
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$535
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$534
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$535
NEW BEVARAS, (without choice) per chest \$510
NEW BEVARAS, (bottom) per chest \$510
NEW PERSIAN, (best quality) per picul \$520
NEW PERSIAN, (best quality) per picul \$550
OLD PERSIAN, (best quality) per picul \$500
OLD PERSIAN, (second quality) per picul \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sultry*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore for here on the 6th instant, at 5:30 p.m., and is expected here on the 12th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Ours*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant, at 10:30 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Sydney*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 15th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, left Vancouver for Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 16th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Medea*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the morning of the 4th instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The "Glen" line steamer *Glenruin*, from New York, left Singapore on the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 11th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240 Penger, 8th May.—Kuchinotzu 2nd May, Coals.—Mitsui Busan Kaisha.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 7th May.—Yokohama 28th April, Kobe 1st May, and Nagasaki 3rd May, and General—Mechlers & Co.

CHOYANO, British steamer, 1,194, Sawyer, 7th May.—Wuhu 3rd May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PALINURUS, British steamer, 1,536, T. S. Jackson, 7th May.—Nagasaki 2nd May, and Amoy 6th, General—Butterfield & Swire.

HEVID, British bark, 376, Spiderman, 7th May.—Tientsin 18th April, Bones—Butterfield & Swire.

SPICHTOW, British steamer, 327, T. Rowin, 7th May.—Pakhoi, and Holhoo 6th May, General—Chinese.

SUSSEX, British steamer, 1,620, Longley, 8th May.—Kobe 2nd May, Rice—Adamson, Bell & Co.

AJAX, British steamer, 1,477, J. Riley, 8th May.—Shanghai 5th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SCOOTOW, British steamer, 327, T. Rowin, 7th May.—Pakhoi, and Holhoo 6th May, General—Chinese.

FOR YOKOHAMA and KOBE.—Per *Cassandra*, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 9:30 A.M.

FOR SINGAPORE.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 10:30 A.M.

FOR SHANGHAI.—Per *Yangtsze*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

FOR YOKOHAMA and KOBE.—Per *Cassandra*, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 9:30 A.M.

FOR SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE.—Per *Afghan*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

FOR YOKOHAMA and SAN FRANCISCO.—Per *Arabie*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, and BOMBAY.—Per *Thibet*, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 2:30 P.M.

FOR SINGAPORE.—Per *Provincia*, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 4:30 P.M.

FOR EUROPE, &c., INDIA, via BOMBAY.—Per *Peshawur*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

The British steamship *Palinurus* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 2nd instant, and Amoy on the 6th. Had light north-east winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Sungkhang* reports that she left Shanghai and Swatow on the 7th instant. From Shanghai experienced light variable winds and overcast sky with smooth sea. From Swatow had moderate east-south-east winds and thunder with lightning and heavy rain for 3 hours; thence fine weather but hazy.

The British steamship *Sussex* reports that she left Kobe on the 2nd instant. At 4:30 a.m. weighed and proceeded through Inland Sea, had moderate to fresh breeze after passing through White Doge; thence fine weather had light variable winds and fine weather with overcast sky. On the 7th at 7 a.m., passed the steamship *Glenwo* off Brothers. At 11 a.m., passed the steamships *Angao*, *August*, and *Oopack* off Lammocks.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Haitan*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 9:30 A.M.

For Taku.—Per *Hafpong*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 10:30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Irauaddy*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 1:30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtsze*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Cassandra*, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 9:30 A.M.

For Singapore, Sourabaya, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Afghan*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Arabie*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Thibet*, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 2:30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Provincia*, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 4:30 P.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Peshawur*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIVA, German steamer, 380, H. Johanssen 29th April.—Saigon 24th April, Rice—Order.

AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,439, T. Golding, 13th April.—Nagasaki 9th May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Samuelson, 15th April.—Haiphong 11th April, and Hoihoo 14th, Rice—Wieler & Co.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, H. Bruhn, 13th April.—Hoilo 7th May, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

AMOY, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 1st May.—Whampoa 1st May, General—Siemens & Co.

ANTON, German steamer, 369, E. Acerbo, 7th May.—Pakhoi, and Hoihoo 5th May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ARADIC, British steamer, 1,439, W. M. Smith, 29th April.—San Francisco 4th April, and Yokohama 23rd, Mails and General.—Or & O. S. S. Co.

BENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,513, D. Webster, 7th May.—S. Igon 4th May, Rice—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CAMBODIA, British steamer, 1,051, A. Wildgoose, 7th May.—Antwerp 18th March, and Singapore 1st May, General—Russell & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremner, 5th May.—Whampoa 5th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CASSANDRA, German steamer, 1,060, H. C. Thomsen, 7th May.—Singapore 1st May, General—Siemens & Co.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, G. Taylor, 6th May.—Manila 5th May, General—Russell & Co.

ENGLAWERS, British steamer, 1,513, D. Webster, 7th May.—S. Igon 4th May, Rice—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

FALCONBURG, German steamer, 988, H. G. Weber, 5th May.—Saigon 1st May, General—F. & C. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,17, A. Stobani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

GLENSHAW, British steamer, 2,240, Donaldson, 7th May.—Kobe 2nd May, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIKHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 5th May.—Kobe 20th April, General and Coal—D. Webster & Co.

HAIKHONG STOCKHEER, ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, Hongkong, 1st January, 1884.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCOONE'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, BURGUNDY HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES BRANDIES, WHISKIES.

"EMPIRE" ALE AND STOUT.

MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE" LUBRICATORS.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

COOKING STOVES, SCALERS.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

JUVENILE VELOCIPEDIC HORSES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLE WHEELS FOR JINRICKSHAS.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.